

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO  
VALIDATE THE TRIVIAL NAMES OF TWO NOMINAL  
SPECIES OF THE CLASS ANTHOZOA AND OF EIGHT  
NOMINAL SPECIES OF THE CLASS BRACHIOPODA,  
PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM MARTIN IN 1809 IN THE WORK  
ENTITLED "PETRIFICATA DERBIENSIA" AND MATTERS  
INCIDENTAL THERETO

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At its Session held in Paris in July 1948 the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature ruled that the works by W. Martin published respectively in 1793,\* under the title *Figures and Descriptions of Petrifications collected in Derbyshire* and in 1809 under the title *Petrificata Derbiensia* did not comply with the binominal requirements of the *Règles* and therefore that no new "names" published therein possessed any availability under the *Règles* in virtue of being published therein. It is assumed that in arriving at this decision consideration was taken of the publication by W. Martin of "Outlines of an Attempt to establish a Knowledge of Extraneous Fossils and Scientific Principles", [Macclesfield] 1809, pt. 1, vi, chapter headed "Principles of Nomenclature", pp. 202-203, where the following statement occurs: "Names of the Species. The name of a species properly consists of the *generic* (i.e. name of the *genus*) and *trivial* name. The *trivial* name is a word added to the name of the *genus*, in order to form a distinctive appellation for a species".†

In its ruling, the International Commission placed on record its intention "to give sympathetic consideration to any application which might be submitted by interested specialists for the validation as from Martin,

\* In the *Official Record* of the decision by the International Commission the date given for this work in 1793, the date which it bears but according to a statement by Martin himself (1809, *Petrificata derbiensia*, Preface: v) this work was published in Paris, the first Part not having been issued until 1794. It has not, however, proved possible to find any confirmation of this statement.

† "In writing or speaking of *permanent* species of reliquia, of which the originals are *unknown*, it will generally be found convenient to use the *family* name, with the *generic* and *trivial* ones—as, CONCHYL. *Anomites striatus*—CONCHYL. *Anomites productus*, &c., &c. In this mode, a more determinate idea is given of the *reliquium*, than if the *trivial* name were used with the *generic* one alone. Nor is the insertion of the family name between the generic and trivial appellations, as just given, contrary to the practice of our first naturalists, who, in treating of detached species belonging to *genera* in which Linneus found it necessary to establish *families* or *subdivisions*, frequently use the *family* name in conjunction with the *generic* and *trivial* denominations—as, 'PHALAENA Geometra *rufata*—PAPILIO Eques *Hector*—PHALAENA Tinea *pratella*.'

1809, of any trivial name first published by that author in his *Petrificata Derbiensis* where that name was in general use for a common species and it could be shown that under (1) above it would be necessary to change the name of that species and that such change would lead to confusion in nomenclature". (Commission Minutes, Paris Session, 14th Meeting, Conclusion 15 (2) 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, **4** (16/18): 450-452.)

It is in accordance with the invitation so extended to specialists that the present application is submitted for consideration. It relates to the trivial names of ten species published in Martin's *Petrificata derbiensis* of 1809. Several of the nominal species so named by Martin are the type species of important and well-known genera. The fossil genera in question contain species of common occurrence which are of importance in Carboniferous and Permian stratigraphical palaeontology, not only of Europe and Asia but also of America. Failure to validate these species would cause considerable confusion in stratigraphical and palaeontological literature. The request now submitted to the International Commission is that it should (1) validate each of the trivial names concerned under its plenary powers, and, having done so, should (2) place the trivial names in question on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

In some of the cases now submitted the identity of the nominal species bearing the trivial names which form the subject of the present application has been determined by later authors, acting under Article 31. We recommend that in placing the trivial names in question on the *Official List*, the Commission should include a reference to such determinations in the same way as we understand was done in similar cases when names were placed by the Commission on this *Official List* during its Paris Session.

The names which we ask the Commission to validate under its plenary powers are specified in the following paragraphs where we give also the grounds on which we base the applications so submitted.

**(1) & (2) The trivial names "duplicatus" and "floriformis" Martin, 1809 (as published respectively in the combinations "Erismatolithus Madreporites (duplicatus)" and "Erismatolithus Madreporites (floriformis)"**

The species name *Erismatolithus Madreporites (duplicatus)* Martin (W.), 1809 (*Petrif. derb.*: sign. N[4], pl. 30, figs. 1, 2) is the name of the coral nominal species which is the type species of the genus *Lonsdaleia* McCoy (F.), 1849 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (2) **3**: 12). The species was designated as type species of the above genus by McCoy in 1849 (*loc. cit.*).

*Erismatolithus Madreporites (floriformis)* Martin, 1809 (*Petrif. derb.*: sign. U[1], pl. 43, figs. 3, 4 and pl. 44, fig. 5) has for more than seventy years been referred to the genus *Lonsdaleia*.

*Lonsdaleia* is a commonly occurring genus of Anthozoa in Carboniferous rocks, and the species *Lonsdaleia floriformis* (Martin) has, for over forty years, been used as a zonal index in Lower Carboniferous stratigraphy.

The first reviser of Martin's species was J. Fleming who, in 1828 (*The History of British Animals* : 509), assigned *E. M. duplicatus* to the recent genus *Caryophyllia* Lamarck, 1801 (*Syst. Anim. sans Vertèbr.* : 370) and placed *E. M. floriformis* in his new genus *Lithostrotion* : 508). Fleming gave no new illustration of these species, but W. Lonsdale in 1845, "Description of some Characteristic Palaeozoic Corals of Russia" (in Murchison & others, *The Geology of Russia in Europe and the Ural Mountains* 1 : 603) selected Martin's species *E. M. floriformis* as the type species of Fleming's genus *Lithostrotion*. To stabilize modern concepts of both the genera *Lonsdaleia* McCoy and *Lithostrotion* Fleming, however, the International Commission in *Opinion* 117 published in 1931 (*Smithson. misc. Coll.* **73** (No. 7) : 18-19) suspended the Rules and standardised *Lithostrotion* Fleming, 1828, with *Lithostrotion striatum* Fleming, 1828 (*loc. cit.* : 508) as the type species.

The genus *Lonsdaleia* has been made the subject of a special study by Stanley Smith in a paper entitled "The Genus *Lonsdaleia* and *Dibunophyllum rugosum*", published in 1916 (*Quart. J. geol. Soc. Lond.* **71** : 218-272, pls. 17-21). The nomenclatorial history of the two *Lonsdaleia* species in question thus received particular attention, the results of which it would be confusing to workers to disturb. All Martin's syntypes of the two species now being considered are lost, but Stanley Smith chose two neotypes from the Sedgwick Museum collections, which he illustrated in his 1916 paper ; (1) for *Erismatolithus Madreporites duplicatus* as pl. xvii, fig. 1 and for *E. M. floriformis* as pl. xix, figs. 1-3. The latter specimen was the type-specimen of *Stombodes conaxis* McCoy (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (2) **3** : 10, pl. 49).

There appears, therefore, to be a strong case for the validation of the trivial names of Martin's nominal species *Erismatolithus Madreporites duplicatus* and *Erismatolithus Madreporites floriformis* (commonly known as *Lonsdaleia duplicata* and *L. floriformis* respectively), since both the species in question are well-known and commonly occurring Lower Carboniferous species, and any disturbance of these names would cause confusion.

### (3) The trivial name "*resupinatus*" Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination "*Conchylolithus Anomites (resupinatus)*")

The species name *Conchylolithus Anomites (resupinatus)* Martin, 1809 (*Petrif. derb.* : sign. Z[4], pl. 49, figs. 13, 14) is the name of the nominal species of brachiopod which is the type species of the genus *Schizophoria* King, 1850 (*Mon. Permian Foss.* (Palaeont. Soc.) : 105) by original designation.

Martin's species was redescribed by Sowerby (J.) in 1822 (*Min. Conch.* **4** : 25, pl. 325) as *Terebratula resupinata* from the Mountain Limestone of Derbyshire. The same species-name *Terebratula resupinata* was, however, previously used by Sowerby (J.) in 1816 (*Min. Conch.* **2** : 116, pl. 150, figs. 3, 4) for a Middle Lias brachiopod from Ilminster, Somerset.

The species name *Terebratula resupinata* J. Sowerby, 1822 (= *Conch. Anomites resupinatus* Martin) is, therefore, preoccupied by *Terebratula resupinata* J. Sowerby 1816.

Confusion would be caused if the name given by Martin to this species were invalidated, since the next use of the trivial name *resupinata* by Sowerby in

1822 in the combination *Terebratula resupinata* for Martin's species, is itself invalid by the previous use of the trivial name *resupinata* for another species in the same combination, *Terebratula resupinata* by Sowerby in 1816.

Furthermore, T. N. George and D. A. Ponsford in 1938 (*Trans. Leeds geol. Assoc.* **5** (4) : 288) selected a shell figured by Davidson in 1861 (*Mon. Brit. Foss. Brach.* **2** (5)(4) : 130, pl. 29, figs. 1, 1a, 1b), from Bolland preserved in the British Museum (Natural History), as a neotype of Martin's species, since Martin's original shell has not been found. This neotype was refigured and described by G. Bond in 1941 (*Proc. geol. Assoc.* **52** (4) : 289, pl. 21, figs. A-C.)

It is therefore recommended that the trivial name *resupinatus* Martin, 1809, in its published form *Anomites resupinatus*, commonly known as *Schizophoria resupinata* should be validated under the plenary powers.

**(4) & (5) The trivial names "productus" Martin, 1793 and 1809 (as published in the combinations "Conchyliolithus Anomia (productus)" and "Conchyliolithus Anomites (productus)"), and "semireticulatus" Martin, 1809 as published in the combination "Conchyliolithus Anomites (semireticulatus)"**

The species name *Conchyliolithus Anomites (productus)* Martin, 1809 (*Petrif. derb.* : sign. K[2], pl. 22, figs. 1-3) or *Conchyliolithus Anomia (productus)* Martin, 1793 (*Figs. Descr. Petrifications Derb.* : sign. L[3], pl. 22, figs. 1-3) is the name of the nominal species which is the type species of the genus *Productus* Sowerby (J.), 1814 (*Min. Conch.* **1** : 153) by subsequent designation of Thomas (I.) in 1914 (*Mem. geol. Surv. Gt. Brit. (Palaeont.)* **1**(4) : 258).

The species name *Conchyliolithus Anomites semireticulatus* Martin, 1809 (*ibid.* : sign. O[3], pl. 32, figs. 1, 2, 3 and pl. 33, fig. 4) is the name of the nominal species which is the type-species of the genus *Dictyoclostus* Muir-Wood, 1930 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) **5** : 103) by original designation.

In the discussion on his genus *Productus*, Sowerby (J.) (1814, *loc. cit.*) stated—"His (Martin's) *Conch. Anomites productus* is a good type of the Genus, therefore, as the name *Anomites* must be laid aside, I have adopted his specific name as the Generic one . . ." Sowerby renamed Martin's species *C. Anomites productus*, calling it *Productus martini*.

Confusion arose, however, owing to Sowerby (J.) having figured three distinct species in 1821 (*Min. Conch.* **4** : pl. 317, figs. 2-4) as *Productus martini*, one of which was said to be intermediate between *P. martini* and *Productus antiquatus*, the latter nominal species being described by Sowerby as possibly Martin's *Anomites semireticulatus* (erroneously quoted as *Annomites [sic] semistriatus* on page 15).

Several later authors regarded *P. martini* and *P. semireticulatus* as synonymous. Dall in 1877 (*Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* **8** : 58) gave the type species of *Productus* Sowerby as *P. martini* Sow. = *Anomites semireticulatus* Martin + *A. productus* Mart. S. A. Miller in 1889 (*N. Amer. Geol. Palaeont.* : 363) quoted *P. semireticulatus* and *P. longispinus* as types. Oehlert in 1887 (*in* Fischer (P.),

*Manuel de Conchyliol.* (Appendix): 1277) gave *P. martini* Sowerby = *Anomites productus* Martin as the type, while Hall and Clarke in 1894 (*Eleventh Ann. Rep. State Geol. N.Y.* : 297) quoted *P. semireticulatus* as the type species. Schuchert in 1897 (*Bull. U.S. Geol. Surv.* : **87** : 319) gave the type species as *Anomites productus* Martin = *Productus martini* Sowerby = *Productus semireticulatus* (Martin).

Thomas (I). (1914, *loc. cit.*) was the first to make a clear selection of a type species for *Productus* Sowerby, so selecting *Productus productus* (W. Martin). This was adopted by Chao in 1927 (*Pal. sinica* (B) **5**(2) : 26), by Muir-Wood in 1928 (*Mem. geol. Survey Gt. Brit.* (Palaeont.) **3**(1) : 235) and by Schuchert and Levene in 1929 (*Foss. Cat.* **1** (42 Brachiopoda, Generum et Genotyporum Index et Bibliographia), : 100).

In 1930 the two species *P. productus* (Martin) and *P. semireticulatus* (Martin) were finally disentangled by Muir-Wood (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10)**5** : 103), who then selected *P. semireticulatus* (Martin) as the type species of the genus *Dictyoclostus* Muir-Wood. This revision is now generally adopted by authors.

The invalidation, for these two species, of the trivial names given to them by Martin would cause considerable confusion in nomenclature and the disentangling of Sowerby's nominal species, in order to determine the trivial names which would have to replace them, would necessitate a considerable amount of research. There appears, therefore to be a good case for the validation of the the trivial name *productus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites (productus)*) for the species commonly known as *Productus productus* (Martin), and of the trivial name *semireticulatus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites (semireticulatus)*) for the species commonly known as *Dictyoclostus semireticulatus* (Martin).

**(6) The trivial name "crumena" Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination "Conchyliolithus Anomites (crumena) ")**

The nominal species *Conchyliolithus Anomites (crumena)* Martin, 1809 (*Petrif. derb.* : sign. R[1], pl. 36, fig. 4) was assigned to the genus *Camarophoria* (emend. of *Camerophoria*) King, 1850 (*Mon. Perm. Foss.* (Palaeont. Soc.) : 113) by King, 1850 (*ibid.* : 119, footnote). It was subsequently redescribed and figured as *Camarophoria crumena* from the Lower Carboniferous by Davidson in 1861 (*Mon. Brit. Foss. Brach.* **2**(5)(3) : 113, pl. 25, figs. 3-9), Martin's figure being reproduced for comparison.

Prior to this, however, in 1815, Sowerby (J.) (*Min. Conch.* **1** : 190, pl. 83, figs. 2, 2\*, 3) used Martin's trivial name *crumena* in describing the species as *Terebratula crumena*.

Sowerby's *T. crumena* includes three unrelated species, two Rhynchonellids from the Jurassic which are both figured in pl. 83, and Martin's Lower Carboniferous species mentioned in the description but not figured by Sowerby. Martin's type-specimen is not preserved in the Sowerby collection and is not refigured in pl. 83, fig. 3.

In view of this confusion and of Sowerby's misidentification of Martin's species, there appears to be a good case for the validation of the trivial name *crumena*, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites (crumena)*) for the species commonly known as *Stenosisma* [olim *Camarophoria*] *crumena* (Martin), since from 1861 onwards when the species was redescribed by Davidson, this trivial name is well-established in Carboniferous literature.

**(7) The trivial name "pugnus" Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination "Conchyliolithus Anomites (pugnus) ")**

In 1793 (*Figs. Descr. Petrifications Derbyshire* : sign. L[4], pl. 22, figs. 4, 5) Martin published the name *Conchyliolithus Anomia (quinquelobatus)*; in 1809 (*Petrif. derb.* sign. K[4], pl. 22, figs. 4, 5) Martin republished the above figures, to which on this occasion he assigned the name *Conchyliolithus Anomites (pugnus)*. No reason was given by Martin for this change; the specific name *Anomites quinquelobatus* is not preoccupied. Thus, if the names published in Martin's two books were available for the purposes of zoological nomenclature, the entirely unknown name *quinquelobatus* Martin 1793, would replace *pugnus* Martin, 1809, a name which is universally used for this common Lower Carboniferous species of brachiopod.

Sowerby (J. de C.) in 1825 (*Min. Conch.* 5 : 155, pl. 497, figs. 1-6) was the next author to describe Martin's species, which he assigned to the genus *Terebratula*. In 1840 (in the alphabetical index to volume 7 of the *Min. Conch.*) Sowerby transferred this species to the genus *Atrypa* Dalman, 1828 (*K. Vetensk.-acad. Handl.*, Stockholm 1827 : 93, 102). Five of the specimens assigned by Sowerby to *Terebratula pugnus* are from Ireland and one from Derbyshire. They belong to more than one species, but none is identical with the species to which Martin applied the trivial names *quinquelobatus* (in 1793) and *pugnus* (in 1809), the holotype of which is still in existence.

Thus, if the trivial name *pugnus* Martin, 1809, were not preserved by the International Commission, the name *pugnus*, as from Sowerby (1825), would have to be applied to a species different from that for which it is now universally used, a change which would certainly lead to great confusion. There is therefore a good case for the use by the Commission of its plenary powers to validate the trivial name *pugnus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites (pugnus)*) for use for the species to which it is now always applied.

**(8) The trivial name "subconicus" Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination "Conchyliolithus Anomites (subconicus) ")**

The species name *Conchyliolithus Anomites (subconicus)* was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petrif. derb.* sign. Z[2], pl. 47, figs. 6-8). The species so named was first redescribed in 1840 (*Trans. Geol. Soc. Lond.* (2) 5 : pl. 57, fig. 10 and expl.) by Sowerby (J. de C.), who misidentified it from the British Devonian, citing it as *Spirifera subconica* var. Sowerby's figure represents an unrelated species nowadays identified as *Cyrtina heteroclita* (Defrance, 1827). This misidentification was furthered by Phillips in 1841 (*Figs. Descr. Pal. Foss.*

Cornwall. : 72, pl. 29, fig. 126), while de Koninck in 1843 (*Descr. Anim. foss. Belg.* : 255, pl. 12 bis, figs. 5, 5a, b, c) confused *subconicus* Martin with another unrelated species from the Belgian Lower Carboniferous. The species which de Koninck then erroneously called *Spirifer subconica* is identified nowadays as *Davidsonina septosa* (Phillips, 1836), var. *transversa* (J. W. Jackson).

The confusion in regard to the identity of Martin's species was finally cleared up by Davidson in 1858-59 (*Mon. Brit. foss. Brach.* **2** (5)(1) : 48, pl. 9, fig. 3) and in 1863 (*ibid.*, **2** (5)(5) : 224, pl. 52, fig. 4) when an accurate description and illustration of the species were given under the name *Spirifera subconica*.

North (F. J.) in 1921 (*Quart. J. geol. Soc. Lond.* **76** : 203) assigned this species to his new genus *Tylothyrus* North, 1921 (*ibid.* **76** : 195), applying to it the name *Tylothyrus subconica subconica*. At the same time he selected but did not illustrate a neotype.

If the name *subconicus* Martin, 1809, were to be treated as unavailable for nomenclatorial purposes, it would not be possible to apply that trivial name, as from a later author, to the species for which it is at present habitually used, since (as shown above) the first author after Martin to make use of this name (J. de C. Sowerby) applied it, as the result of a misidentification, to a different species; in consequence, it would be necessary to provide this species with a new name. As this is a common British Lower Carboniferous species, such a change of name would certainly cause confusion. There is therefore a good case for the use by the International Commission of its plenary powers to validate the trivial name *subconicus* Martin, 1809.

**(9) The trivial name "trigonalis" Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination "Conchylolithus Anomites (trigonalis))"**

The species name *Conchylolithus Anomites (trigonalis)* was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petrif. derb.* : sign. Q[2], pl. 36, fig. 1). This trivial name was first republished in 1820 by Sowerby (J.) (*Min. Conch.* **3** : 117, pl. 265, figs. 2, 3). Martin's type-specimen is not preserved; it was not refigured by Sowerby. Sowerby's syntypes, which are extant, are referable not to *Anomites trigonalis* Martin but to a species near *Spirifer bisulcatus* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1825 (*Min. Conch.* **5** : 152).

McCoy in 1844 (*Syn. Carb. Limest. Foss. Ireland* : 135) in his description of *Spirifera trigonalis* stated that there were two species—that of Martin and that of Sowerby—confused under this name. These two species were disentangled by Davidson in 1858 (*Mon. Brit. foss. Brach.* **2** (5)(1) : 29, pl. 5, figs. 25, 29-33; and 1863 (*ibid.* **2** (5)(5) : 222, pl. 50, figs. 3, 4, nec 5-9). Later, however, in 1880 (*ibid.* **4** (3) : 276, pl. 32, fig. 13; pl. 34, figs. 2-5) Davidson again confused this species with other Carboniferous Spirifers. Schwetsov in 1925 (*Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou* **33** : 155) included Martin's species in his *Spirifer trigonalis* Martin, var. *typica*.

We find therefore that on the occasion of the first use, subsequent to Martin (1809), of the trivial name *trigonalis* (namely that by J. de C. Sowerby in 1820) this trivial name was applied not to the species so named by Martin but to

another species, and, therefore, that, if the name *trigonalis* Martin, 1809, were not to be validated by the International Commission, it would be necessary to apply it in an entirely unaccustomed sense and at the same time to provide a new name for the species now known as *Spirifer* (or *Fusella*) *trigonalis*. This is a common Lower Carboniferous species and its trivial name *trigonalis* is well established in stratigraphical and palaeontological literature. Any disturbance of that name would certainly give rise to confusion, and there is therefore a good case for the use by the International Commission of its plenary powers to validate the trivial name *trigonalis* Martin, 1809, for use in its customary sense.

**(10) The trivial name "striatus" Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination "Conchylolithus Anomites (striatus)")**

The species name *Conchylolithus Anomites (striatus)* was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petrif. derb.* : sign. L[1], pl. 23, figs. 1, 2). The same trivial name had previously been applied by Martin to the same species in the combination *Conchylolithus Anomia (striatus)* in 1793 (*Figs. Descr. Petrifications Derbyshire* : sign. M[1], pl. 23, figs. 1, 2 et expl.). This is an extremely well-known species and for nearly 100 years has been treated as the type species of the genus *Spirifer* Sowerby (J.), 1816 (*Min. Conch.* 2 : 41). Under the *Règles*, this usage was incorrect and accordingly in 1924 Muir-Wood submitted an application to the International Commission asking for the use of the plenary powers to regularise universally accepted nomenclatorial practice by designating the above species as the type species of *Spirifer* Sowerby. This application was approved by the Commission, whose decision was promulgated in *Opinion* 100 published in 1928 (*Smithson. misc. Coll.* 73 (No. 5) : 9-12). The Commission was not asked on that occasion to validate the trivial name *striatus* Martin (the question of the availability of names in Martin's two books not then being raised as such), the only request put to the Commission, and the only question on which it gave a decision, being concerned with the type species of the genus *Spirifer* Sowerby. The present opportunity is accordingly taken to ask the International Commission to complete the case dealt with in *Opinion* 100 by using its plenary powers to validate the trivial name *striatus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchylolithus Anomites (striatus)*).

### Recommendations

Since we understand from the *Official Record of the Proceedings of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at its Session held in Paris in July 1948* (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4) that it is the policy of the International Commission and of the International Congress of Zoology to develop the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* to the fullest extent possible and since a large part of the case on which the present application is based rests upon the fact that several of the specific trivial names which we ask should be validated are the names of type species of important genera, we recommend that the names of those genera should be placed on the *Official List* for such names at the same time that the trivial names now proposed to be validated are placed on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

We accordingly ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

- (1) under the procedure laid down under Section (2) of the Fifteenth Conclusion at the Fourteenth of its Meetings held in Paris in July 1948 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 452), to use its plenary powers to validate the undermentioned trivial names published by Martin (W.) in 1809 in the work entitled *Petrificata Derbiensia* :—

(i) Class Anthozoa

- (a) *duplicatus* Martin, 1809, *ibid.* : sign. N[4], pl. 30, figs. 1, 2 (as published in the combination *Erismatolithus Madreporites (duplicatus)*) ;  
 (b) *floriformis* Martin, 1809, *ibid.* : sign. V[1], pl. 43, figs. 3, 4 (as published in the combination *Erismatolithus Madreporites (floriformis)*) ;

(ii) Class Brachiopoda

- (c) *resupinatus* Martin, 1809, *ibid.* : sign. Z[4], pl. 49, figs. 13, 14 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites (resupinatus)*) ;  
 (d) *semireticulatus* Martin, 1809, *ibid.* : sign. O[3], pl. 32, figs. 1-3 pl. 33, fig. 4 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites (semireticulatus)*) ;  
 (e) *productus* Martin, 1809, *ibid.* : sign. K[2], pl. 22, figs. 1-3 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites (productus)*) ;  
 (f) *crumena* Martin, 1809, *ibid.* : sign. R[1], pl. 36, fig. 4 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites (crumena)*) ;  
 (g) *pugnus* Martin, 1809, *ibid.* : sign. K[4], pl. 22, figs. 4, 5 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites (pugnus)*) ;  
 (h) *trigonalis* Martin, 1809, *ibid.* : sign. Q[2], pl. 36, fig. 1 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites (trigonalis)*) ;  
 (i) *subconicus* Martin, 1809, *ibid.* : sign. Z[2], pl. 47, figs. 6-8 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites (subconicus)*) ;  
 (j) *striatus* Martin, 1809, *ibid.* : sign. L[1], pl. 23, figs. 1, 2 et expl. (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites (striatus)*) ;
- (2) to place the ten trivial names specified in (1) above on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*, subject, in the undermentioned cases, to the addition of the following notes specifying the manner in which the nominal species in question is to be interpreted :—
- (a) *duplicatus* Martin, 1809 : the nominal species so named to be interpreted by reference to the specimen illustrated as fig. 1 on plate 17 in the paper by Stanley Smith published in 1916 (*Quart. J. geol. Soc. Lond.* **71**) ;

- (b) *floriformis* Martin, 1809 : the nominal species so named to be interpreted by reference to the specimen illustrated as figs. 1-3 on plate 19 in the paper by Stanley Smith published in 1916 (*Quart. J. geol. Soc. Lond.* **71**) ;
  - (c) *resupinatus* Martin, 1809 : the nominal species so named to be interpreted by reference to the specimen illustrated as figs. 1, 1a, 1b, on plate 29 in the portion of Davidson's monograph published in 1861 (*Mon. brit. foss. Brach.* **2** (5) (4) (specimen refigured by Bond in 1941, *Proc. geol. Assoc.* 52(4) : 289, pl. 21, figs. A-C) ;
  - (d) *crumena* Martin, 1809 : the nominal species so named to be interpreted by reference to the specimens illustrated as figs. 3-8 on pl. 25 in the portion of Davidson's monograph published in 1861 (*Mon. brit. foss. Brach.* **2** (5) (3)) ;
  - (e) *subconicus* Martin, 1809 : the nominal species so named to be interpreted by reference to the specimen illustrated by Davidson in 1859 as fig. 3 on plate 9 (*Mon. brit. foss. Brach.* **2**(5)(2)) ; and as fig. 4 on plate 52 (*ibid.* **2**(5)(5)) published in 1863 ;
  - (f) *trigonalis* Martin, 1809 : the nominal species so named to be interpreted by reference to the specimen illustrated as fig. 25 on plate 5 and as figs. 3-4 on plate 50 of Davidson's monograph published in 1858 and 1863 (*Mon. brit. foss. Brach.* **2**) ;
  - (g) *pugnus* Martin, 1809 : the nominal species so named to be interpreted by reference to Martin's type-specimen (No. B.61451 in Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.)) illustrated by Muir-Wood in 1951 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (12) **4**, pl. 4, figs. 3a-c) ;
  - (h) *striatus* Martin, 1809 : the nominal species so named to be interpreted by reference to the specimen illustrated in 1820 by Sowerby (J.) as upper figure on plate 270 (err. as 170) of *Min. Conch.* **3**. (Specimen preserved in the *Coll. Brit. Mus.* (Nat. Hist.) No. B. 61016) ;
  - (i) *semireticulatus* Martin, 1809 : the nominal species so named to be interpreted by reference to the specimen (No. B.3685 in Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.)) illustrated as figs. 2a-c on pl. 1 in 1928 by Muir-Wood (*Mem. geol. Surv. Gt. Brit.*, **3** (1)) ;
  - (j) *productus* Martin, 1809 : the nominal species so named to be interpreted by reference to the specimen (No. 32453 in Geological Survey Museum) illustrated in 1928 as figs. 1a-d on pl. 1 by Muir-Wood (*Mem. geol. Surv. Gt. Brit.*, **3** (1)).
- (3) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—
- (a) *Lonsdaleia* McCoy, 1849, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (2) **3** : 11 (type species, by original designation : *Erismatolithus Madreporites duplicatus* Martin, 1809, as proposed, under (1)(a) above, to be

validated under the plenary powers, the nominal species so named to be interpreted as specified in (2)(a) above) (Class Anthozoa);

- (b) *Schizophoria* King, 1850, *Mon. Perm. Foss.* (Palaeont. Soc.): 105, 106 (type species, by original designation: *Conchyliolithus Anomites resupinatus* Martin, 1809, as proposed under (1)(c) above, to be validated under the plenary powers, the nominal species so named to be interpreted as specified in (2)(c) above) (Class Brachiopoda);
  - (c) *Productus* Sowerby (J.), 1814, *Min. Conch.* 1: 153 (type species, by subsequent selection by Thomas (I.), 1914 (*Mem. geol. Survey Gt. Brit.* (Palaeont.) 1(4): 258): *Conchyliolithus Anomites productus* Martin, 1809, as proposed, under (1)(e) above, to be validated under the plenary powers) (Class Brachiopoda);
  - (d) *Dictyoclostus* Muir-Wood, 1930, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) 5: 103 (type species, by original designation: *Conchyliolithus Anomites semireticulatus* Martin, 1809, as proposed, under (1)(d) above, to be validated under the plenary powers) (Class Brachiopoda);
- (4) to amend the entry in relation to the name *Spirifer* Sowerby (J.), 1816, made in the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* under *Opinion* 100, as supplemented by the decision taken in 1948 that every generic name for which the plenary powers are used is to be placed on the foregoing *List* (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4: 267), to read as follows:—
- Spirifer* Sowerby (J.), 1816, *Min. Conch.* 2: 41 (type species, by designation under the plenary powers (*Opinion* 100): *Conchyliolithus Anomites striatus* Martin, 1809 (as proposed, under (1)(j) above, to be validated under the plenary powers)) (Class Brachiopoda);
- (5) to place the under-mentioned trivial names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*:
- (a) *conaxis* McCoy, 1849, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (2) 3: 10, pl. 49 (as published in the binominal combination *Strombodes conaxis*) (trivial name of a nominal species, the holotype of which is the specimen, by which, as specified in (2)(b) above, the nominal species *Erismatolithus Madreporites floriformis* Martin, 1809, as proposed, under (1)(b) above, to be validated under the plenary powers, is to be interpreted);
  - (b) *semistriatus* Sowerby (J.), 1821, *Min. Clinch.* 4: 15 (as published in the combination *Annomites* [sic] *semistriatus*) (a *faute de transcription* for "*Anomites semireticulatus*" Martin, 1809).